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TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskiv redaktor

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SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

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Vest. ISU 12 no.22:103-119 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3"

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1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.S. Nesterov)
Voronezhekogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (VITAMINS.—E) (TESTOSTERONE)

(CROLESTEROL)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3"

HRUBY,S.; STROHOVA, M.

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1. Oddeleni hygieny vyzivy lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy University, Praha.

STRONOVA, Milena, inz.

Use of pyrocarbonic acid diethyl ester as preservation agent. Prum potravin 14 no.8:441-442 Ag '63.

l. Lekerska fakulta hygienicka, Karlova universita, oddeleni hygieny vyzivy, Praha.

ENTIN, A.I., dotsent; STRONOVSKAYA, Yu.S.

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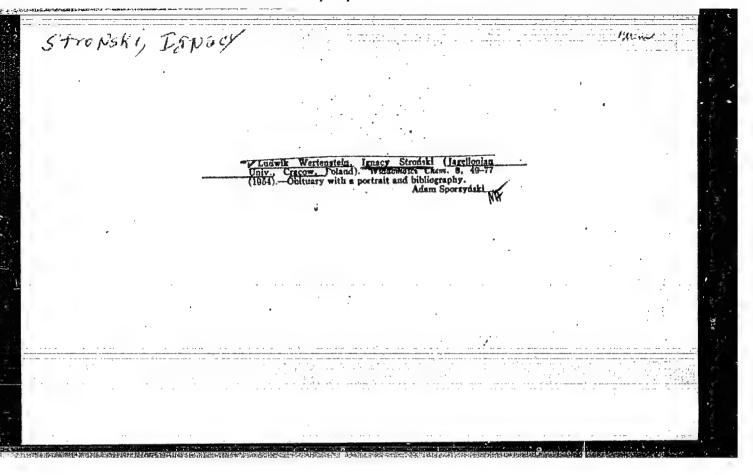
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Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PEPTIC ULCER) (BISMUTH—THERAPEUTIC USE)

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POLAND/Nuclear Physics - General Problems.

C

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 26627

Author

: Stronski, Ignacy

Inst Title

: International Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy

and Raido Chemistry at the Joint Institute for

Nuclear Research in Dubna (USSR) 11 -- 14 Fegruary

1958

Orig Pub

: Kosmus (Polska), 1958 B4, No 4, 347-352

Abstract

: No abstract.

Card 1/1

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(Ion exchange) (Indium) (Tin)

(Antimony) (Radioisotopes)

STPONSKI, I.

T. Radozewski's Techniczne laboratorium radiologiczne (Technical Radiological Laboratory); a book review. p. 178.

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L. Labno and K. Zarnowiecki's Pierwszy w Polsce reaktor jadrowy (The First Muclear Reactor in Poland); a book review. p. 180.

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The ion-exchange method of dividing radioisotopes of tellurium, antimony and tin. Rocz chemii 33 no.4/5:1177-1181 *59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Osrodek Fizyki Jadrowej Instytutu Badan Jadrowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Krakow-Bronowice i Laboratorium Zagadnien Jadrowych Zjednoczonego Instytutu Badan Jadrowych, Dubna (ZSRR)
(Radioisotopes) (Tellurium) (Antimony)

(Tin) (Ion exchange)

MIKULSKI, Jan; MRCWEC, Stanislaw; STRONSKI, Ignacy; WERBER, Tecdor

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1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Krakow i Katedra Chemii Gorniczej Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej, Krakow (Copper) (Sulfuration) (Radioisotopes) (Sulfur)

MIKULSKI, JL; MROWEC, S.; STRONSKI, I.; WERBER, T.

On the mechanism of sulfuration of Cu-Au alloys. Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.3:183-186 '60.

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(Sulfuration)

(Copper-gold alloys)

MIKULSKI, J.; MROWEC, S.; STRONSKI, I.; WERBER, T.

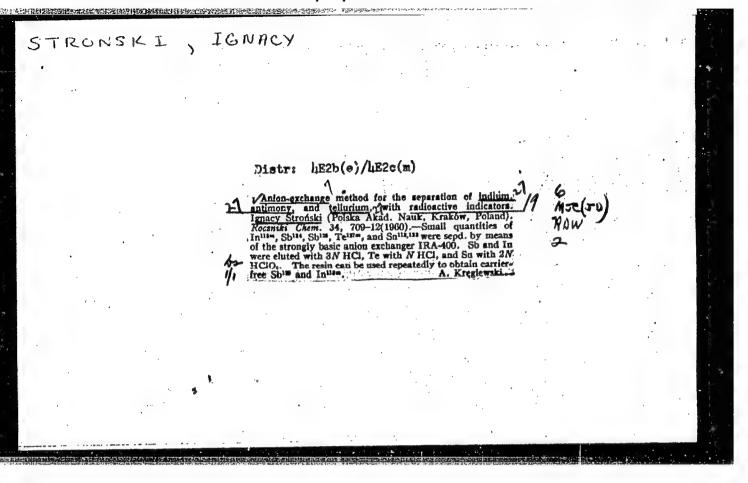
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(Sulfuration) (Copper-zinc alloys)

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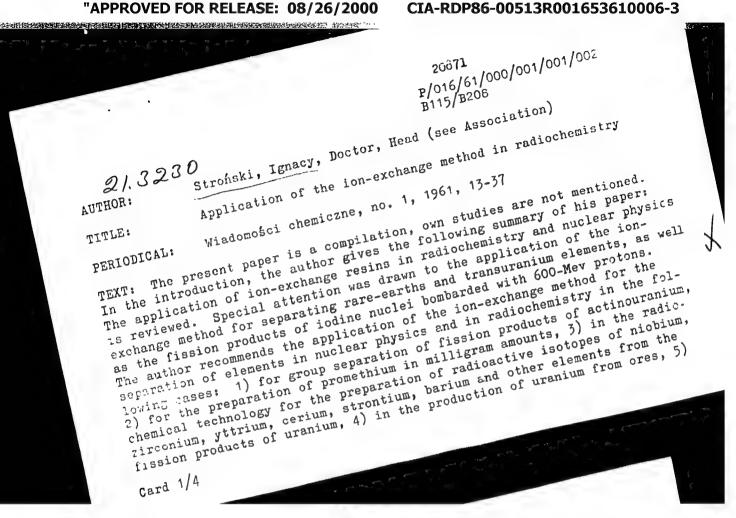
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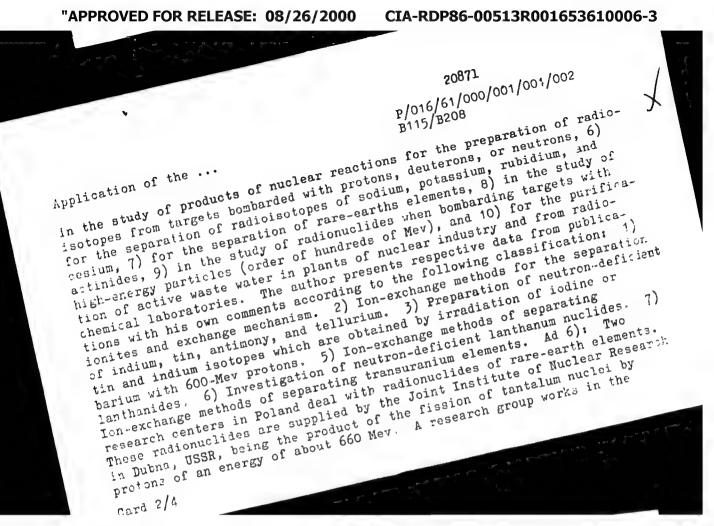


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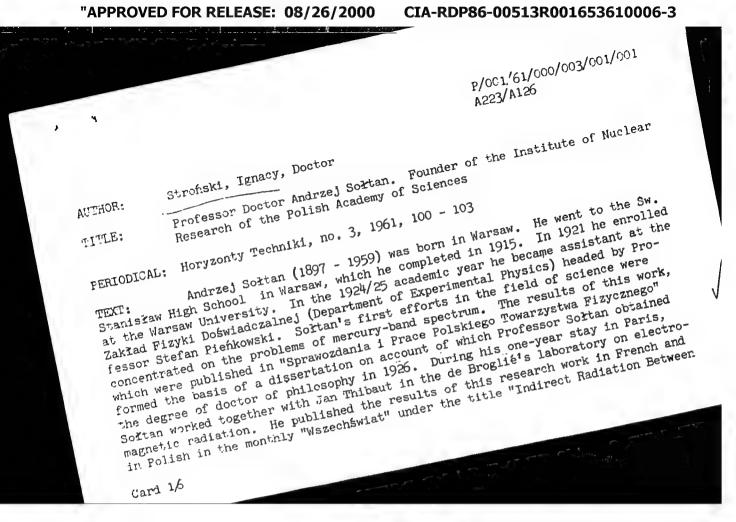




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card 3/4

Instytut Fizyki Jadrovej w Krakowie (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kraków). another one in Zak/ad In Instytutu Badan Jadrowych PAN (Department IA of the Application of the ... another one in Zaklau in Instytutu padan Jadrowych ram (pepartment in of the Institute of Nuclear Physics of PAS) Warsay. Mention is further made of the US Atomic Energy Commission. The following Soviet-bloc references are given: N. G. Zaytseva, N. Y. Kuznetsova, V. N. Mekhedov, V. A. Khalkin (Ref. 37: Materialy soveshchaniya po primeneniyu radiokhimicheskikh metodov izucheniya yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application of Radiochemical yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of Application yedernykh reaktsiy [Results of the Conference of the Confere Research Methods of Nuclear Reactions) to 1, 0. I. Ya. I., Dubna 1958, 27); V. D. Nefedov, G. P. Lepnev, Ye. N. Sinotova, M. A. Toropova (Ref. 56: ZhFCh, 1957, 31, 354); A. N. Kurin, V. D. Nefedov, I. A. Yutlandov (Ref. 58: Usp. khim. 1055, 24, 527). N. D. Dudoulco (Ref. 54. 75Not. 1050) B. K. Preobrazhenskiy, O. M. Lilova, A. N. Dobronravova, E. D. Teterin (Ref. 75: ZhNCh, 1956, 1, 2294); F. I. Pavlotskaya, A. K. Lavrukhina (Ref. 77: Atomnaya Energiya, 1956, 1, 115); R. Dybczyński (Ref. 85: Chemia Anal., 1959, 4, 531). C. M. Kolosova, M. M. Sonvoyin (Ref. 86. Shormily Red. 2004) Atomnaya Energiya, 1956, 1, 115); R. Dybczyński (Ref. 85; Chemia Anal., 1959, 4, 531); G. N. Kolosova, N. M. Senyevin (Ref. 86; Sbornik Redkozemel' 1959, 4, 531); G. N. Kolosova, N. M. Senyevin (Ref. 86; Sbornik Redkozemel' 1959, 4, 531); G. N. Kolosova, N. M. Senyevin (Ref. 86; Sbornik Redkozemel' 1959, 4, 531); G. N. Kolosova, N. M. Senyevin (Ref. 86; Sbornik Redkozemel' 1959, 4, 531); G. N. Kolosova, N. M. Senyevin (Ref. 87; Chemia Anal., 1956, 1, 115); R. Dybezyński (Ref. 85; Chemia Anal., 1956, 1, 115); R. Dybezyński (Ref. 85; Chemia Anal., 1956, 1, 115); R. Dybezyński (Ref. 86; Sbornik Redkozemel' 1959, 4, 531); G. N. Kolosova, N. M. Senyevin (Ref. 86; Sbornik Redkozemel' 1959, 4, 531); G. N. Kolosova, N. M. Senyevin (Ref. 86; Sbornik Redkozemel' 1959, 4, 531); G. N. Kolosova, N. M. Senyevin (Ref. 86; Sbornik Redkozemel' 1959, 4, 531); G. N. Kolosova, N. M. Senyevin (Ref. 86; Sbornik Redkozemel' 1959, 195 SSR, Ser, fiz., 1950, 23, 188); E. Berlovich, K. Grotovskiy, M. Bonits, V. Breslev, V. Fleyshor, B. K. Preobrazhenskiy (Ref. 98: Materialy soveshchaniya



Professor Doctor Andrzej Softan...

Ultraviolet and X-Rays". In the 1928/29 academic year, Professor Softan became senior assistant and, in the following year, associate. Professor Sortan took a lively interest in the expansion of the Department of Experimental Physics, made possible by a considerable donation from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1930/31. He billt a new type of vibrationfree mercury lamp for use in spectroscopic research. Together with Professor Szczepan Szczeniowski, Sołtan tested the sensitivity of pnotographic emulsions, and probed into the possibilities of discovering the relation between chemical bonds in molecules and the absorption coefficient of X-ray radiation. In 1932, Softan went to the USA. Together with C. C. Lauritsen and H. R. Crane he started research on nuclear physics at the Kellog Radiation Laboratory of the Callfornia Institute of Technology in Pasadena. Soltan's work in the USA was of great importance; his most remarkable achievement was the production of neutrons, which he obtained by using accelerated deuterons or alpha particles and irradialing with them light metals, such as lithium or beryllium. Results of Sortan's research in the USA were published in France, USA and reported by Sortan himself at the VII Congress of the Polskie Towarzystwo Fizyczne (Polish Physical Society) in Kraków in 1934. After his return to Warsaw, Soltan devoted nimself entirely to nuclear research. At the Department of Experimental Physics he built a

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P/001/61/000/003/001/001 A223/A126 Greinacher-type cascade accelerator producing a tension of over half a million Greinacher-type cascade accelerator producing a tension of over half a million and as the second charged particles and accelerator was used for the work with the accelerator were course of fast neutrons. volts. This accelerator was used for the acceleration of charged particles and as a source of fast neutrons. Results of the Work with the accelerator were covered a source of fast neutrons. Which he presented to the VIII Congress of the Polish physical and a report. a source of fast neutrons. Results of the work with the accelerator were covered in a report by Soltan, which he presented to the VIII Congress of the Polish Physical Society in Lwów in 1936 under the title "Non-elastic Collision of Neutrons" Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan... in a report by Soltan, which he presented to the VIII Congress of the Polish Physical Society in Ewów in 1936 under the title Soltan's joint work with Professor and "Research on Splitting Atomic Nucleus". sical Society in Ewow in 1936 under the title "Non-elastic Collision of Neutrons"

Sortan's joint work with Professor Sortan's joint work with Professor and "Research on Splitting Atomic Nucleus".

Radiologiczna im M Karmhaum (Radiologiczna im M Ka and "Research on Splitting Atomic Nucleus". Softan's Joint work with Professor (Radiologiczna im. M. Kernbaum (Radiologiczna im. M. Kernbaum (Warszawskie (Warsza Ludwik Wertenstein, Head of the Pracownia. Radiologiczna im. M. Kernbaum (Radiologiczna im. M. Kernbaum (Warszawskie (Warszawskie Laboratory "imeni M. Kernbaum") of the Towarzystwo Naukow. Warszawskie received Laboratory "imeni M. Kernbaum") of the Towarzystwo naukow. Warszawskie pracownia. Radiologiczna im. M. Kernbaum (Radiologiczna im. M. Kernbaum (Warszawskie (War gical Laboratory "imeni M. Kernbaum") of the Towarzystwo Naukow Warszawskie (Warszawskie Laboratory "imeni M. Kernbaum") of the Towarzystwo Naukow Warszawskie (Warszawskie Laboratory Warszawskie Laboratory Warszawskie (Warszawskie Laboratory Warszawskie Laboratory Warszawskie Laboratory Warszawskie (Warszawskie Laboratory Warszawskie Laboratory Warszaws saw Scientific Society) on nuclear research, particularly on nuclear bromine isomers, were published in the 5th volume of the "Rocznik Akademii Nauk Doctor Ian Cichocki and in the English periodical "Nature" Together with Doctor Ian Cichocki and in the English periodical "Nature" Together with Doctor Ian Cichocki and in the English periodical "Nature" Together with Doctor Ian Cichocki and in the English periodical "Nature" Together with Doctor Ian Cichocki and in the English periodical "Nature" Together with Doctor Ian Cichocki and In the English periodical "Nature" Together with Doctor Ian Cichocki and In the English periodical "Nature" Together with Doctor Ian Cichocki and Ia mers, were published in the 5th volume of the "Rocznik Akademii Nauk Technicznych".

Together with Doctor Jan Cichocki, asso.

Together with Doctor Jan Cichocki, asso. and in the English periodical "Nature". Together with Doctor Jan Cichocki, associate of the Department of Experimental Physics, research on radioisotopes form radioactive silicon isotopes and also carried out research on radioisotopes. ciate of the Department of Experimental Physics, Softan succeeded in obtaining form-radioactive silicon isotopes and also carried out research on radioisotopes radioactive silicon isotopes and also carried out research on radioisotopes and also carried out research on radioisotopes and also carried out research on radioisotopes radioactive silicon isotopes and also carried out research on radioisotopes and sulfur softanting phosphorus and sulfur softanting p radioactive silicon isotopes and also carried out research on sortan's work on ing during the process of irradiating phosphorus and sulfur. the title of docent ing of Fast Neutrons with Atomic Nuclei brought him the title of docent ing during the process of irradiating phosphorus and sulfur. Soltan's work on the title of docent and the title of docent brought him the title of docent nuclei brought him t "Collision of Fast Neutrons with Atomic Nuclei" brought him the title of docent and his poUniversity lecturer in experimental physics. In May 1939, Softan resigned his pouniversity and became head of the Laboratorium associate at the Warsaw University and became head of the Laboratorium. University lecturer in experimental physics. In May 1939, Softan resigned his position of associate at the Warsaw University and became head of the Laboratory of Elzyko-Tochnicznego Polekich Zakkadow Philipsa (Physics-Tochnicznego Polekich Zakkadow Philipsa) sition of associate at the Warsaw University and became head of the Laboratory of Pizyko-Technicznego Polskich Zakradow Philipsa (Physico-technical Laboratory of the Polish "Philips" plant) in Warsaw which was located on the site of the need the Polish "Philips" plant) in Warsaw which was located on the site of the Polish "Philips" plant) in Warsaw which was located on the site of the National Research Polish "Philips" plant) in Warsaw which was located on the site of the Laboratorium of the Laboratorium of the Laboratory of the National Research Philips (Physico-technical Laboratory of the Polish "Philips" plant) in Warsaw which was located on the site of the National Research Philips (Physico-technical Laboratory of the Polish "Philips" plant) in Warsaw which was located on the site of the National Research Philips (Physico-technical Laboratory of the Philips (Physico-technical Canada Philips (Physico-technic Fizyko-Technicznego Polskich Zakładow Philipsa (Physico-technical Laboratory of the present which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the site of the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the present the Polish "Philips" Plant) in Warsaw, which was located on the present the Polish "Philips" Plant (Philips" Plant (P card 3/6

Professor Doctor Andrzej Scłtan...

Zakłady Wytwórcze Lamp Elektrycznych imeni R. Luksemburg (Electrical Lamp Plant "imeni R. Luksemburg"). The cyclotron built by Soltan at the above laboratory was destroyed during the war. The first post-war cyclotron was built by Professor Henryk Niewodniczański, Director of the Instytut Fizyki Jądrowej (Institute of Nuclear Physics) and of the Instytut Fizyki (Institute of Physics) of the Uniwersyteta Jagiellońskiego (Jagiello University) in Kraków. The second cyclotron of this institute was bought from the USSR. In 1945, Soltan was appointed extraordinary professor and Head of the Chair of Physics at the Wydział Elektryczny Politechniki Lodzkiej (Electrical Section of the Lodz Polytechnical Institute). The post-war years were for Soltan a period of great and creative activities in the field of physical and nuclear research. In addition to his position as the head of the Zakład Fizyki (Department of Physics) of the Lodz Polytechnic, which he held until 1952, Sortan became Head of the Katedra Atomistyki (Chair of Atomic Research) at the University in Warsaw. He was further closely connected with the reconstruction of the Instytut Fizyki Doświadczalnej (Institute of Experimental Physics), where a Swiss-made generator producing 1 million volts was installed. Softan was appointed Head of the Zakład Izotopów Promienotwórczych (Radioactive Isotope Department), a section of the Instytut Fizyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Institute of Physics of the

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

Polish Academy of Sciences) founded in 1953. An even wider field of activities opened for Professor Soltan when he became Head of the Instytut Badan Jadrowych PAN (PAS Institute of Nuclear Research) and chairman of the Institute's Scientific Council. Nuclear research is carried out in Swierk near Warsaw where the nuclear reactor "EWA" is located. A fast-neutron generator has also been built in Swierk, while the construction of a linear accelerator which will produce 10-Mev protons is in its final stage. In 1958, Soltan resigned from the post of director of the Institute of Nuclear Research, so as to be able to devote more time to research work. In spite of the great amount of actual research work, Soltan found time enough to write a large number of articles, reports and revisions of old scientifis publications. Soltan also participated in many international conferences and meetings on nuclear physics, including the conference on the founding of the All-Union Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna in 1956. Professor Soltan also took active part in the Polish Peace Movement and participated in the international meetings of the World Council for Peace. In 1958, at the conference of the Polski Ruch Pokoju (Polish Peace Movement) he delivered a lecture on "Relation Between Science and Scientists and the Problems of Thermonuclear Energy" and in 1959 at the jubilee celebrations of the World Council for Peace in Stockholm on the dangers of nuclear test explosions. Due to his achievements Soltan became a corresponding

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Professor Doctor Andrzej Sołtan...

member of the Polish Academy of Sciences in 1952 and later also a member of the PAS Presidium. He was also a member of the Komitet PAN do Spraw Pokojowego Wykorzystania Energii Jądrowej (PAS Committee for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy), of the Komitet Fizyki PAN (PAS Committee of Physics) and of various other PAS sections scientific societies, etc. Professor Sołtan was awarded the Commander's Cross, the Officer's Order of the "Polonia Restituta", the "10 Years of the People's Republic of Poland" medal, and posthumously, the Order of the Banner of Labor, first class. There are 3 photographs.

Card 6/6

KAMIENSKI, Bogdan; MIKULSKI, Jan; PAWELEK, Janusz; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Application of a plutonium monitor in studies of surface potentials. Nukleonika 6 no. 2:100-106 '61.

 Institut fur Kernphysik, Krakow und Institut fur Physikalische Chemie, Krakow.

Energical Jan; SPRCESKI, Ignacy

The deparation of zinc, manganese and cobalt from iron by reversed-phase chromatography. Nukleonika 6 no. h:295-29° '61.

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow, Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry.

 P/046/61/006/012/001/002 D204/D301

21.4200

Gasicr, Marian, Mikulski, Jan and Stronski, Ignacy

AUTHORS:

Radiochemical separations of U-Th, Th-rare earth elements and Th-Pa-U on small icn-exchange columns

TITLE

Nuklecnika, v.6, no. 12, 1961, 757-764

The present paper which is a continuation of work on methods of obtaining carrier-free radicisctopes for nuclear PERIODICAL methods of obtaining carrier-free radicisotopes for nuclear spectroscopy, is ultimately aimed at the separation of carrier.

Pa from U, and Th. The isotopes 169 Yr and 171 Lu were used. The separation of U and Th and the preparation of the carrier-free 234Th (UX.) was carried cut cr. 2 glass columns; one 100 mm long and 2 mm in diameter, filled

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Radiochemical separations ...

with the cationite KU-2 and the other, 100 mm long and 2.8 mm in diameter, containing the cationite Wofatite F. The ionites were first rinsed with 3N HCl and washed with water and 0.1 -0.16 ml of 0.8M uranyl nitrate was then introduced into the oclumns. It was found that the uranyl ions were best eluted from the KU-2 and Wefatite F resins by 2.2N and 2N HCl respectively. After rigging the columns with water, the carrier-free UX, isctope could subsequently be washed out from KU-2 by 0.2M and from Wcfatite F by 0.3M ammonium citrate solutions. Sharp separations were obtained owing to the strong adsorption of UXT on the nationites. Variations of the method are briefly described. Mixtures of 171 Lu or 169 Yh and UX, were adsorbed on

Wefatite F from 0.1M ammonium lactate and were washed out with greater concentrations of the above solution. It was found that the lanthanides were best described by 0.29M ammonium lactate of pH 4.5, while the thorium could be eluted with a 1 M solution

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Radicchemical separations ...

of the same reagent. Separation of Yb and Th on KU-2 proved unsuccessful. The study of the sorption and desorption of $\rm UO_2(II)$,

Pa (V) and Th (IV) from 11.7 N HCl, on the Cl-form of an alkaline anionite ASD-2, showed that the Th ions were not adsorbed on the ionite, Pa was adsorbed and readily desorbed by 9 N HCl/1 N HF and the UO, ions were adsorbed but could not be eluted with the above mixture of acids. Good separations of UO, Th and with the above mixture of acids. Good separations of UO, The Pa were obtained, eluting the uranyl ions with 0.1 M HCf. The separations were followed in all cases by evaporating the effluents to dryness and measuring the activity of the solid residues and they proved to be well reproducible. The authors extend and they proved to Jan Kwasnik for technical assistance. There their gratitude to Jan Kwasnik for technical assistance. There are 4 figures and 13 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-are 4 figures and 13 references: to the English-language publications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Smit, M. Peisach, F.W. Strelications read as follows: J.van R. Sm

Card 3/4

 31478 P/046/61/006/012/001/002 D204D301

Radiochemical separations ...

J. Ircrg. Nucl. Cnem. 5, 237, (1950); E.K. Hyde, Proc. Intern. Conf., Geneva, 1955, 7, 281, (1956)

ASSOCIATION:

Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear

Physics, Cracow, Laboratory of Chemistry and

Radiochemistry

SUBMITTED:

September, 1961

Card 4/4

MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

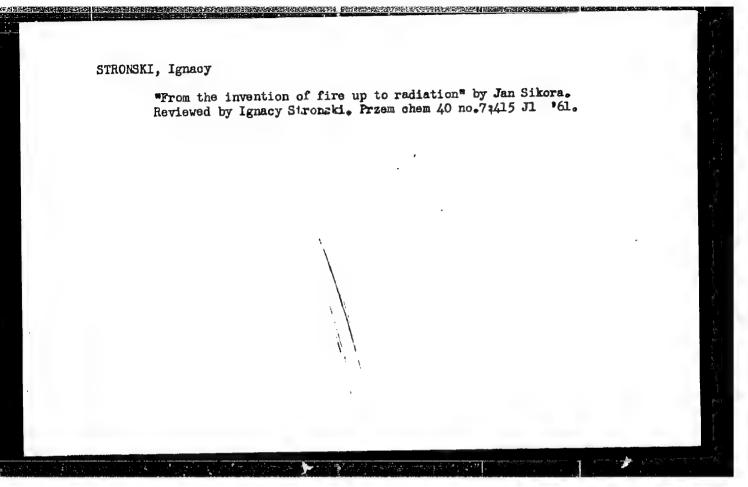
The separation of tin, tellurium and antimony ions by reversed-phase chromatography. Nukleonika 6 no.12:775-778 '61.

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki, PAN, Krakov, Laboratoriya khimii i radio-khimii.

MIKUISKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Separation of tin, Tellurium and Antimony ions by reversed phase chromatography. Nukleonika 6 no.12:776-778 '61.

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Crasow, Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry.



S/081/62/000/023/011/120 B149/B186

AUTHORS:

Mikulski, Jan, Stronski, Ignaoy, Mrowec, Stanis Law, Werber,

Teodor

TITLE:

Investigation of sulfide formation of metals and alloys,

using isotope S35.

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 84-85, abstract

25B611 (Pierwsze krajowe sympoz. zastosowań izotopów techn.,

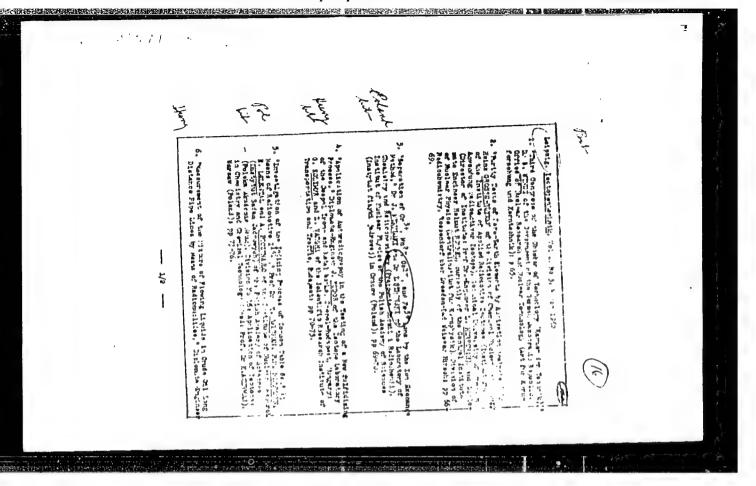
Rogów, 8-12 czer., 1960 . Warszawa, no. 20, 1961 [Pol.;

summaries in Russ. and Eng.])

TEXT: Labelled atoms were used to investigate the mechanism of the oxidation of Cu and Ag and of the alloys Cu-Zn and Ag-Zn in liquid sulfur (445°C). It was observed that during sulfidation of metals (Cu and Ag) these metals diffused from the outside through the layer of reaction products. In the sulfidation of the alloys, a hetero-phased layer of dross formed as a result of the simultaneous transfer of the metal and of sulfur.

Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 1/1



DEC, Jerzy; RAPACKI, Henryk; STAPZEWSKI, Jerzy; STRONSKI, Ignacy

Automatic device for column chromatography. Nukleonika 7 no.11:734-737 '62.

1. Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Krakow.

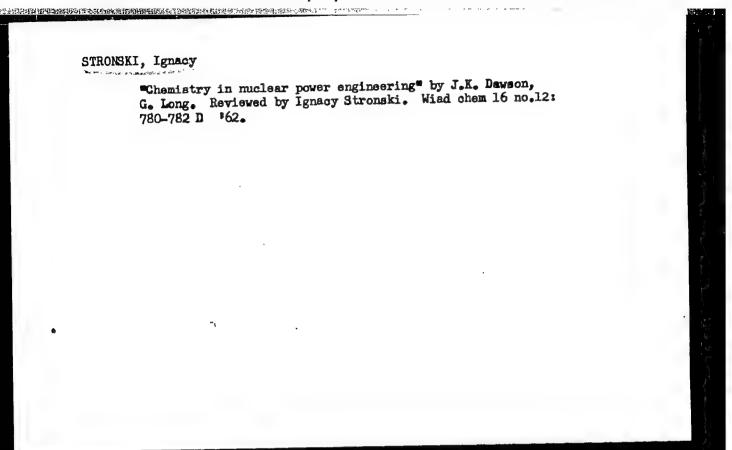
MIKULSKI, Jan; STRONSKI, Ignacy

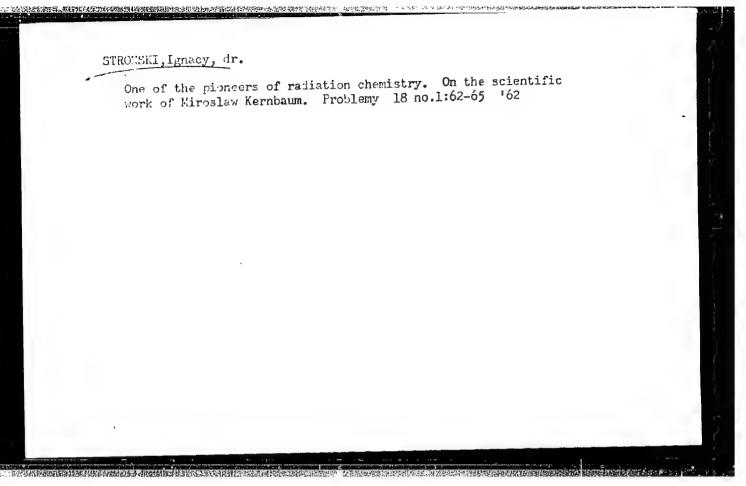
Radiometric studies on the extraction of metal ions. II. Nukleonika 7 no.12:769-773 '62.

1. Laboratory of Chemistry, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow.

STRONSKI, I.

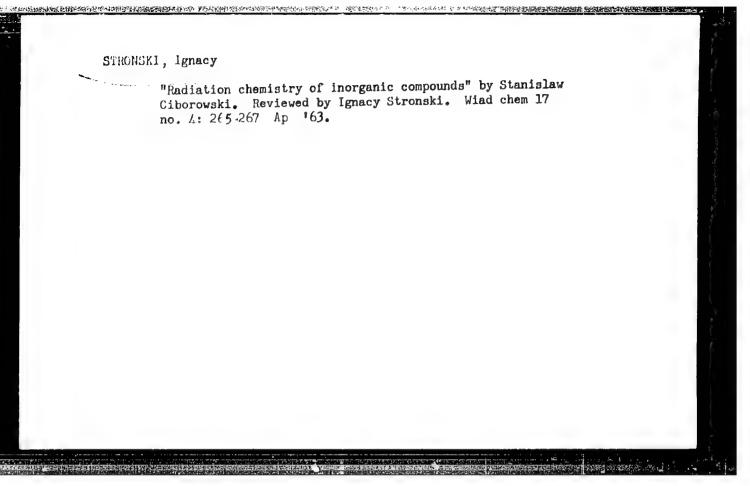
"Dosimetry and protection against radiation" by Robert Gottfried Jaeger. Reviewed by I. Stronski. Wiad chem 16 no.9:589-590 S '62.





STROUSKI, Ignacy

"Peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, its advantages and dangers" by Lothar v. Erichsen. Reviewed by Ignacy Stronski. Postepy fizyki 14 no. 3: 382-384 '63.



DE L'ANTINO DE LA CHILLE DE L'ANGENERAL MANGENTAINE MANGEMENT DE L'ANGENERAL DE L'ANGENERAL

MIRULSKI, Jun; STROBSKI, Iguncy

the production of the second section of the sec

Tracer studies on the extraction of metal ions. Pt. 6. Mukleonika 8 no.12:827-832 *63

i. Institute of Muclear Physics, Krakow-Bronowice, Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry.

经自然股份 化二甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	
1 43569-65 EMT(n)/EMG(n) RM/RMH	PO/0046/64/009/010/0801/0808
AP5012922	Andrzej (Zelin'ski, A.)
TITLE: Application of alpha-nyuranger	to the separate
SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 10, 1964, 801-808	acid
TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange, electrons with the study	-lamer with action of n
VIII-V CAUTA I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Taxiim Cavior ma
KU-2 exchanger. This ion exchange benzene continuous tion of the styrene and di-vinyl-benzene continuous tion of the styrene and di-vinyl-benzene continuous tion of the styrene and di-vinyl-benzene continuous tion of the styrene and separating is alphable. The feasibility of separating I-Sr, In-Y-S the feasibility of separating I-Sr, In-Y-S the feasibility of separating by using alphable feasibility of separating is examined. Experiments and meaning aluent is examined.	r, Hf-To-la a-hydroxy-isobutyric acid a-hydroxy-isobutyric acid a-hydroxy-isobutyric acid a-hydroxy-isobutyric acid a-hydroxy-isobutyric acid
-SO ₂ H groups. It was used before for Tu-Y-S NaOH) and it was used before for Tu-Y-S NaOH	
Card 1/2	

L 43569-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012922

2

each of these mixtures and the results are tabulated and discussed here. Chromatograms are shown, which are based on radioactive indicators. "It is a pleasure for us to heartily thank Professor, Dr. H. Niewodniczanski, Director of the Institute for Nuclear Physics in Cracow, for his constant care and interest in the conducted experiments and also Dr. S. Ogaz for the performance of radiation spectrum gamma of nuclides 7Be i 233Pa." Orig. art. has 2 tables, 6 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Pracownia Chemii i Radiochemii, Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow-Bronowice (Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiation Chemistry, Institute of Nuclear Physics)

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: OOL

OTHER: 012

JPRS

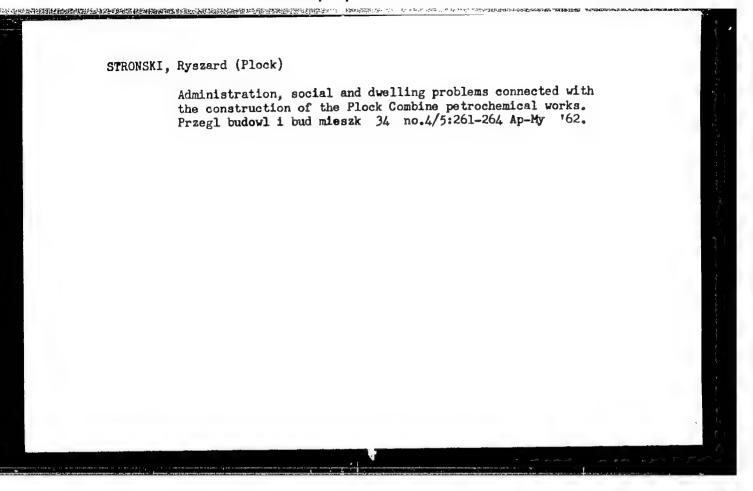
Card 2/2 /1/

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3

EWP(i)/T L 31431-66 PO/0046/66/011/001/0047/0055 SOURCE CODE: ACC NR: AP6023146 54 AUTHOR: Stronski, Ignacy; Bittner, Maria; Kruk, Janina ORG: [Stronski] Laboratory of Chemistry and Radiochemistry, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow; [Bittner; Kruk] Department of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, Jagellonian University, Krakow TITLE: Radiochemical separation of some metal salts by extraction chromatography on powdered polytetrafluoroethylene in the system tri-n-octylphosphine oxide-mineral acids SOURCE: Nuckeonika, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 47-55 TOPIC TAGS: chromatography, teflon, radioisotope, chemical separation, organic phosphorus compound ABSTRACT: The conditions for separation of salts of Ni(II), Cu(II), Zn(II), Sr(II), Y(III), Cd(II), Tb(III), Pb(II), Bi(III), Tb(IV), and U(VI) on a small chromatographic column of polytetrafluoroethylene (teflon) supporting tri-n-oxtylphosphine oxide (TOPO) were investigated, using the radiotracer method. The separation of the mixtures Ni-Cu, Cu-Zn, Sr-Y, Pb-Bi, Th-U and Cd-Tb-U, and the preparation of carrier-free radioisotopes of 90Y and 200Bi are described. The authors would like to express their thanks to Prof. H. Niewodniczanski and Prof. B. Kamienski for their interest and encouragement throughout the course of this investigation as well as to Mrs. C. Waligorska for improving the style. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [NA]
SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 17Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 01 SUBM DATE: 17Jul65 / ORIG REF: OO4 / SOV REF: OO1 / OTH REF: O18 SUB CODE

BOBEANCKI, R.; STEONSKI, Ignacy
Reviews of new publications. Wiad chem 18 nc. 12:742-744. E '64.



21(8) AUTHORS:

Rybakov, V. N., Stronskiy, I. I.

507/89-6-2-17/28

TITLE:

Carrier-Free Production of Sb 125 and In 113m (Polucheniye

Sb¹²⁵ i In^{113m} bez nositeley)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 208 - 210 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For a carrier-free production of antimony and indium isotopes a 2 mm gauge and 100 mm high column was used, which contained the synthetic resin ASD-2 (particle size $\sim\!\!30\mu$) dissolved in chloroform. The synthetic resin is first treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid containing 10-20 mg Br₂/ml.

It is then washed with 3 n HCl, and the column is filled with 0.1 ml radioactive tin solution. The tin solution (3 n with respect to HCl) contains 3.2 ml SnIV/ml and possesses an activity of 5.5.105 impulses/min.ml. Tin and indium are washed out at a velocity of 1 drop per minute, i. e. for antimony with 3 n HCl and for indium with 2 n HClo₄. The

Card 1/2

chromatographically separated constituents are measured by means of an end-window counter of the MST-17 type. The γ -rays

Gerrier-Free Production of Sb 125 and In 113m

SOV/89-6-2-17/28

are measured by means of a scintillation γ -spectrometer with a NaJ(T1) crystal. In In113mpenergy amounted to (0.42 ± 0.04) Mev., the half-time period to (105 ± 2) min. V. A. Chalkin was concerned in this work and provided the γ -spectrometer. The measurement by means of the γ -spectrometer was carried out by V. V. Kuznetsov. There are 3 figures and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

August 20, 1958

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 没有的**是这个事情的表现的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的**

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sov/78-4-11-7/50

5(2)

Rybakov, V. N., Stronskiy, I. I. (Stronski)

AUTHORS:

The Separation of Tin, Antimony and Tellurium on Anion Ex-

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 11,

pp 2449-2451 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

When investigating the isotopes of Te and Sb which are produced from iodine under the action of high-energy protons, the problem of separating these elements by means of ion exchangers appeared. The authors checked the applicability of EDE-10P and ASD-2 exchanger resins of Soviet origin. The ASD-2 resin produced from trimethyl diamine and polystyrene was supplied by A. S. Tevlina (Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva- Moscor Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev). Concentration and activity (measured with the help of an MST-17 end-window counter) of the elements Te 127 (half-

life: 90 d), Sb¹²⁴ (half-life: 60 d), Sn¹¹³ (half-life: 118 d),

and Sn 123 (half-life: 125 d) dissolved in HCl are shown in

Card 1/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

05854 sov/78-4-11-7/50

The Separation of Tin, Antimony and Tellurium on Anion Exchangers

table 1. Figure 1 demonstrates the separation of Sb and Te on an EDE-10P anion exchanger, figure 2 the same process on an ASD-2 exchanger. These elements were separated within 1 - 1.5 hours. Sb, Te and Sn could not be separated by means of an EDE-10P exchanger since Sn was washed out together with Sb. The strongly basic anion exchanger ASD-2, however, was found to be effective (Fig 3) and suited to be substituted for the most frequently used foreign anion exchanger, Daueks-1X8. The authors thank V. A. Khalkin and A. N. Murin for their interest and valuable remarks. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Laboratoriya yadernykh problem, g. Dubna (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Laboratory for Nuclear Problems, City of Dubna) Institut yadernykh issledovaniy Pol'skoy Akademii nauk, Laboratoriya fiziki atomnogo yadra Krakow (Institute of Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Laboratory for the Physics of the Atomic Nucleus, City of Kraków)

Card 2/3

05854

SOY/78-4-11-7/50

The Separation of Tin, Antimony and Tellurium on Anion Exchangers

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1958

Card 3/3

S/186/61/003/001 019/020 A051/A129

AUTholius rounek, L.a Dironskip, I.I., ohinekik, S.Ya.

TIPIL: Deparation of arm and community using ACL-2 (ASD-2) amionite

PRESIDENCE: Radiokers y, v 3, no 1, 1961, 414-116

That: The Sovictoria used ASD-2 strongly-basic anionite was used to separate small quartities of iron and orbalt in addition to the radio-active isotopes Fe⁵⁰ and Co⁵⁰. It was found that admixtures of Fe⁵⁰ and Co⁵⁰ were present in the radioactive Fe⁵⁰ sample. The authors showed that it was possible to make the ASD-2 anionize instead of the Downx-1X8 for separating iron and cobalt. The experimental procedure was as follows: the radioactive solutions of iron and object were prepared in two ways: a) 1.15 g of iron powder containing its radio-stive lastope were dissolved in 10 ml of hat 6 n.HCl and evaporated until almost dry, then FeCl, was dissolved at room temperature in 40 ml of 11.3 n HCl.— niorine was passed through the solution in order to

Card 1/4

Separation of from and consit ...

U/18E/61/003/001/019/020 A051/A129 V

actualfy Ferret to Ferret as solution was obtained with a concentration of 18.75 mg of Fe3+/ml and an activity of 50 uC/ml; b) radioactive cobalt in the form of a thin wire (0.0242 g) was dissolved in 10 ml of hot 6 m HCl and emandrated until duy. Thus, the precipitate was dissolved in 20 ml of 11.3 m EC1 at room temperature. The obtained solution protained 1.21 mg of Co2+/m1 and its activity was the tidy 15μ C/ml. The necessary fraction of the anionexchanging resin ASD- was taken off by electriating from aduous suspensions. The \sim 30 μ clameter particle fraction was used. The amionite was washed either in advance or in the polan and the contaminating cationites were removed with 3 n MCI. A glass occount with a 2-mm dispeter and 65 or 100 mm high was used in the experiment. The resin in the column was washed with 1 ml of 71.3 m BCl. In each experiment from 0.02 to 0.08 ml of solution was taken, containing the radiosotive icotope, and 5 ml of 11.3 n HCl was passed through (14-fold free volume of the oplumn). The absence of the activity of the eluate indicated that Februare completely adsorbed from concentrated solutions of HCl. The washing of the column with 1 ml of 6 n HCl ringing out bi-valent mangants according to literature data (Ref 2, 5) does not bring about the rinsing out of the investigated isotopes. The rate of

Card 2/...

Separation of iron and cobalt ...

S/186/61/003/001/019/020 A051/A129

flow of the washing-out agents was regulated by the height of the mercury column and was equal to 0.05 ml · 0.03 cm⁻² · min⁻¹. The separation was carried out at room temperature. The activity of the initial solution and eluates was measured on a butt counter with a statistical error of ±3%. There are 2 graphs and 9 references: 5 Soviet-bloc, 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/4

KOCHAN, V.A.; STRONSKIY, L.N.; DONSKOY, Ya.G.; CHERNOV, A.M.

The new UPL-60 universal d.c. potentiometer. Izm.tekh.
no.7:39-11 11 160. (MIRA 13:7)

(Potentiometer)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610006-3 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

301/149-58-4-2/26

AUTHORS: Matveyev, P. S., and Stronskiy, M. A.

Mineral Resources of the Nickel Industry (Syr'yevaya baza nikelevoy promyshlennosti) TITLE:

PERIODICAL. Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya

metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 8-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since World War II, apart from the already known deposits of Kaula and Kammikivi, the deposits of Zhdanovskoye and Kotsel' vaam have been discovered and prospected, as well as those of Buruktal'skoye in the Southern Urals and minor deposits in Southern Ukraine and Eastern Kazakhstan. The Soviet Union is the second largest in the world as regards prospected reserves of nickel and first as regards prospective reserves. The main bulk of the Soviet sulphide ores have a nickel content of only 0.3 to 0.6%. The quantity of Soviet nickel ores from the weathered crust is only slightly poorer than the ore from Cuba but very considerably poorer than the nickel ore of The Soviet industrially usable deposits New Caledonia. of nickel ores can be sub-divided into the following

Card 1/3 three groups: sulphide Cu-Ni deposits, which form about

mineral Resources of the Nickel Industry .30V/149-58-4-2/26

76% of the nickel reserves; arsonides and sulpho-arsenide deposits of nickel and cobalt, which represent about 1% of the nickel reserves; and the nickel silicates (23% of the nickel reserves). The known commercially deposits of sulphide Cu-Ni ores are concentrated in two areas, munity, the Kola peninsula and the north of the Of commercial value are the deposits Krasnoyarsk!/ Kray... of only Pechenga, Monchegorsk and take Lovno. Details about each of these are given in the paper. The major part of the prospected silicate nickel ores are concentrated in the Bouthern Urals, namely, in Aktyubinsk, Orsk-Khalilovo, Buruktal , Staro-Ayderik Age and Novo-Ayderlinskoy Of these the one of Aktyubinsk, associated with the Kimpersay ultra-pasal massif, is the most important; it occupies 1200 km2 and includes more than fifty deposits with ore bodies of variable thickness. In the Central Urals, deposits of silicate nickel ores are located group of deposits; predominantly in the Ufaley so far fourteen deposits have been revealed there which are associated with the Ufaley serpentine massif.

Card 2/3 Silicate mickel ores have been found also in the Southern

Mineral Resources of the Nickel Industry SOV/149-58-4-2/26

Ukraine and Northern Kazakhstan. On the basis of the prospected ore reserves the building is scheduled of a small plant in Southern Ukraine; the deposits of chattern Kazakhstan are of no practical importance. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut
"Gipronikeli" (Planning and Scientific Research Institute
"Gipronikeli")

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1958

Card 3/3

TOYTAVA, Ye.; STRONZHKA, VI

Chromaximetric analysis of cases of difficult formation of motor conditioned reflexes in man. Znur. vys. nerv. ceiat. 13 no.6:987-994 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:7)

l. Kafedra fiziciogii chejeveka Meditsinskogo instituta, Lyublin, Polishe.

SISHBOVA, M., inz.; SIRCPKSIC, M., inc.

Changes in water composition at the site of the projected Liptovska Mara and Vihoriat waterworks. Voiri high in 1983; 50 - 04.

2 rare cases of synovial blastoma. Acta chir. orthop. trauma. Goch. 28 no.2:96-99 Ap '62.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni nemocnice v Sokolove, prim. dr. Karel Stropnicky.

(SYNOVIOMA case reports)

Machille. 1.

Mikrobiel. Inst., ned. Viscke Sele, Ljubljana. *Femen delečanja bakterijske občutljivesti za antibietike. The im ortance of the determination of bacterial sensitivity to antibiotics ZDRAV. VESTN. 1953, 22/6 (166-169) Graphs 2 Tables 1

A survey is given of bacterial sensitivity to penicillin, streptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenical, oxytetracycline, and sulphonamides, resulting from examinations made in the Microbiological Institute of the Medical High School of Ljubljana in 1952.

Banic - Ljubljana

3C: EXCERGITA MEDICA, Sec. IV, Vol. 7, No. 10

STROPNIK, Zlata

A CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

An increase in resistance of bacteria to antibiotics as the result of treatment with antibiotics. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:246-250 1955.

1. Mikrobioloski institut medicinske fakultete-predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.

(BACTERIA, resistance and sensitivity, antibiotics, increased resist. after antibiotic ther. (S1)) (ANTIBIOTICS, resist. & sensitivity bact., increased resist. after antibiotic ther. (S1))

THE STATE OF THE SERVICE SERVI

VALENTINCIC, M.; STROPNIK, Z.

Hystoplasma capsulatum. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:273-277 1955.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology, Systematics. F Morphology, Cytology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99237

Author : Stropnik, Zlata

Orig Pub : Zdravstv. vestn., 1957, 26, No 11, 472-476

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 7 .

STROPNIK Zlata

Results of mycological laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary aspergilloma. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 12 no.4:91-94 '60.

1. Mikrobioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta, Ljubljana (predstojnik: prof. dr M. Valentincic)

(LUNG DISEASES diag) (ASPERGILOSIS diag)

STEDHLIK, Wista

FFLO. Wdrav. vestn. 33 no.8:219-234 164

1. Institut za mikrebiologijo medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani (Frantojnik: prof. dr. Storko Panio).

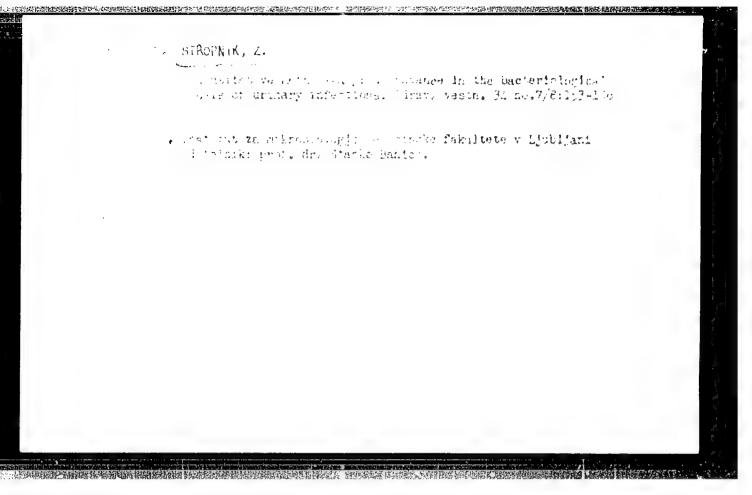
BRZIN, B.; STROPHIK, Z.

Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis in man. Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.4: 100-104 464

1. Institut za mikrobiologijo medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani (Predstojnik: prof. dr. Stanko Banic).

STECHTIK, Z.; SERZIN, B.

Pulmonary aspergillosis in Sloveria (1:61-1:64). Higijena 16 r.c. 2:166-108 ' 64.



1/1



YUGOSLAVIA

1/1

NEUDAUER, Dr. Joze; ZVOKELJ-KRIZAN, Dr. Breda and STROPNIK, Dr. Zlata;
Department of Internal Medicine, General Hospital (Interni odjel Opce bolnice), "Dr. Joze Potrc", Ptuj; Regional Institute for National Health (Oblastni zavod za zdravstvenu zastitu), Maribor and Department of Microbiology, Medical College (Institut za mikrobiologiju Medicinskog fakulteta), Ljubljana.

"Mycetoma Due to Nocardia asteroides."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 87, No 10, Oct 1965; pp 1093-1104.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Description of case in 74 year old women farmers, ulnar surface of right forearm with open tumor, pain, fever for three weeks. Surgery and antimicrobial treatment with penicillin and sulfonamides brought healing. Mycologic diagnosis Nocardia asteroides. Photograph of patients; of Petri dish, 3 photomicrographs; 8 Yugoslav, and 44 Western references. Manuscript received 11 May 65.

71 C 3. ...

Notes on the Trade Fair in Faris 1957.

p. 550 (Strojirenska Zyroba) Vol. 5. no. 4. Sept. 1757, Fraha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF MAST PURCHEAN ACCESSIONS (EMAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referst Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6515

Author: Syhorova, V., Stros, F.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Mitrogen and Phosphoric Anhydride in Yeast

Original

Publication: Kwasny prumysl, 1955, 1, No 9, 202-203

Abstract: A method for determining the dry residue, nitrogen and P₂O₅ in a single sample of yeast. Duration of analysis is 2 hours. Preparation of suspension: to 80 g yeast are added 300 ml of distilled water, the mixture is agitated thoroughly (laboratory stirrer), transferred into a 500 ml flask and filled to the mark, at 20° with water. Determination of dry residue: into a dish containing sand,

which has been dried at 1050 and weighed, are placed 10 ml of the suspension which are then dried by means of infrared radiation until

evolution of vapors ceases. Drying is brought to completion in a

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Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6515

different concentrations of P205.

Abstract: drying oven at 1050, for 45 minutes. To determine the nitrogen, 5 ml of the suspension are placed into a 100 ml Kjeldahl flask, several drops of concentrated H2SO4 are added and evaporation is carried out to a sirupy consistance after which 2.5 g K2SO4, 0.2 g selenium and 5 ml concentrated HoSOh are added, and combustion is effected. The solution is then transferred to a 50 ml flask, and filled to the mark (solution A). Distillation of NH2 is conducted by the micromethod using the apparatus of Roy-Markham (Biochem. J., 1942, 36, 790). To determine P205, 25 ml of solution A are placed into a 50 ml flask and after neutralization with 40% solution of NaOH the flask is filled up to the mark. 1 ml of the solution thus obtained is placed into a test tube, into which are then added 1 ml of 5% molybdenum sclution (25 g ammonium molybdate dissolved in 300 ml water, added 75 ml HoSOh diluted with 25 ml water, and water is added to 500 ml), 1 ml of a 1% solution of hydroquinone and 2 ml of 20% solution of Na2SO2; the mixture is stirred and used for photocolorimetric determination. The F205 content is determined by using a calibration curve of the extinction values, obtained by carrying out photocolorimetric determinations, under analogous conditions, with solutions containing

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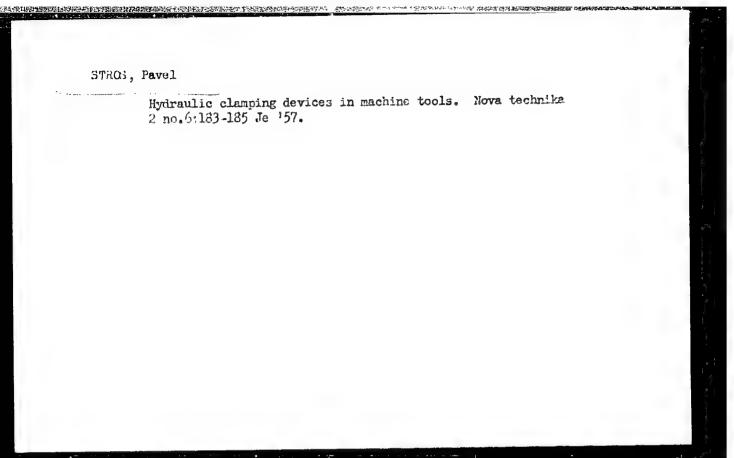
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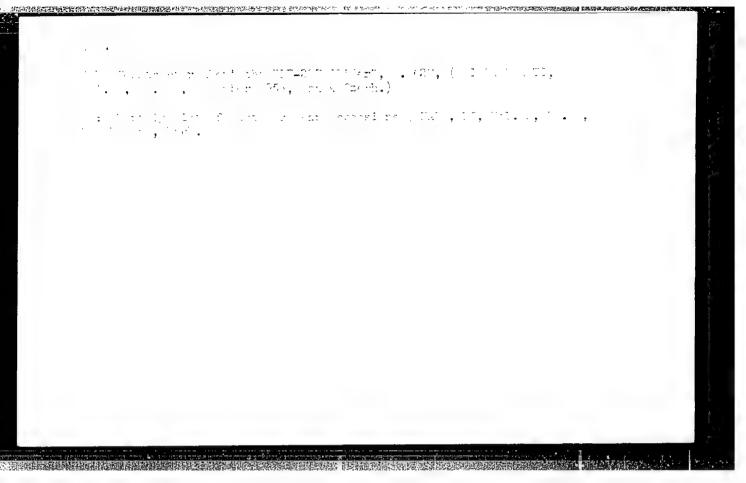
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